The Pyongyang Times

No. 35 (70) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Repatriation Must Continue till Last Applicant Leaves Japan

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on August 25, denouncing the Japanese Government for its scheme to wreck the repatriation work of the Korean residents in Japan, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The statement demanded that the Japanese authorities stop at once the schemes to sabotage the repatriation work of the Koreans and withdraw their absurd decision.

The repatriation operation must continue till the last applicant leaves Japan and the term of the repatriation agreement be extended unconditionally, the statement said.

Follows the full text of the statement:

Today the Japanese Government, in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, is resorting to every machination to wreck the repatriation work of the Korean nationals in Japan.

On August 23, the Japanese Government instructed the Japan Red Cross to notify by wire the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its consent to the proposal on extending the term of the existing repatriation agreement for another year as it is. But a few hours later, it committed a strange act of having the Japan Red Cross notify again the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its own illegal decision to "abrogate" the repatriation agreement after extending its term for only one year.

This clearly exposes the crafty and sinister nature of the Japanese Government which has long been manoeuvring to sabotage the repatriation work of the Korean nationals in Japan.

In connection with this intolerable, illegal act of the Japanese authorities, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic

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GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on August 22 a joint message of greetings to **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, **Chivu Stoica**, Chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the S.R.R. Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the liberation of Rumania.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., received on August 23 a message from **Alphonse Massamba-Debat**, President of the Republic of the Congo (B), in reply to his greetings sent on the occasion of the third anniversary of the revolution in the Congo (B).

MALIAN CHIEF OF PROTOCOL ARRIVES

Hussein Keita, chief of protocol of the Republic of Mali, and Mrs. Keita arrived in Pyongyang by air on August 23 for a visit.

On the following day he and his wife paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul.

The summer vacation is over and autumn has come. Autumn is a good season for study. Our school children are studying hard now.

Photos: School girls attentive in class

Photo by Ri Nam Ho

Korea-Syria Cultural Agreement

According to news reports from Damascus an agreement on cultural co-operation was signed in Damascus on August 27 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The agreement was signed by Ri Chan Son, the head of our government delegation and ambassador of the D.P.R.K. to the United Arab Republic on behalf of our side and Minister of Education Mustafa Haddad of the Syrian Arab Republic on the Syrian side.

The agreement provides for strengthening the relations of co-operation between the two countries in the fields of science, technique, culture and arts.

Addressing the signing ceremony, Syrian Minister of Education Mustafa Haddad siad that action Mustafa Haddad said that the conclusion of the agreement was a great contribution to the development of the friendly relations between Syria and the D.P.R.K. (KCNA)

For further development of mining industry

Photo: Workers of the Pyongyang Mining-Machinery Plant assembling coal cars

Photo by Bu Song Gyu

Bonds of Friendship Further Strengthened

Burmese Journalists Leave

The Burmese journalists' delegation led by Tin Tun, Secretary of the Ministry of Information of the Government of the Union of Burma, left Pyongyang on August 29 after concluding its visit to Korea from August 16. On the eve of its departure, the delegation was received by Vice-Premier Jong Jun Taek. After the reception, the Vice-Premier gave a luncheon for the Burmese guests.

Welcome

During their stay in Korea the Burmese guests were invited to a meeting sponsored in their honour by men in the field of the

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Korea-U.A.R. Postal Co-operation

An agreement on postal service was signed in Cairo on August 21 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Arab Republic.

The agreement was signed, on behalf of the Korean side, by Ri Chan Son, Korean Ambassador to the U.A.R., and on behalf of the U.A.R. side, by Abdel Aziz Sakiri, Chairman of the Postal Administrative Council. (KCNA)

Sympathy with Turkish Quake Victims

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on August 23 a telegram to the Central Committee of the Turkish Red Crescent Society in sympathy with the victims of the recent earthquakes in the eastern area of Turkey.

S. Korean Troop Dispatch To S. Vietnam Protested

In VPA High Command's Message

According to a VNA report from Hanoi, the Liaison Mission of the Vietnam People's Army High Command on August 25 sent a message to the International Commission in Vietnam condemning the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for the landing of

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S.-Pak's Troop Dispatch Condemned In North Korea

On August 26, some 20,000 students in Pyongyang held a forum in denunciation of the criminal action of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to dispatch 20,000 more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

Present at the forum were Ri Yong Ho, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and other high officials and leading functionaries of public organisations.

Speaking at the meeting, Kim Bong Il, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, branded that the U.S.-Pak scheme to dispatch 20,000-strong "ROK army" reinforcements to South Vietnam in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the Korean people and the strong condemnation of world public represented another challenge to the Korean people and an unpardonable treachery.

Officers and men of the puppet army, undergoing all sorts of national humiliation and discrimination, are forced to fight the dirty U.S. war of aggression in the shambles of South Vietnam, which even the Saigon puppet troops refuse to fight, the speaker pointed out.

He went on:

For their longer stay in power, Pak Jung Hi and his like prattle that they would willingly send even 100,000 men when requested by their U.S. patrons.

It is only the South Korean youths and their families suffering from poverty and the absence of all rights who shed blood and tears due to the troop dispatch. On the contrary, it is only a pack of traitors like Pak Jung Hi who become richer, making huge profits out of it.

The young men in South Korea should never again allow themselves to be taken to South Vietnam and continue to serve as disgraceful U.S. mercenaries, eventually dying a miserable death.

In conclusion, he declared: The entire youth, students and people in North Korea will continue to support their fighting brothers in the South and will always remain with them.

The rally was also addressed by representatives of the working youth, rural youth, students and women. They sternly condemned the additional troop-dispatch scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

An angry wave of indignation pervaded the meeting from beginning to finish.

Youth and students in capital denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique for their dispatch of reinforcements to South Vietnam at an indignation meeting

S. KOREAN TROOPS

(Continued from Page 1)

2,000 South Korean puppet troops in Nha Trang Port, South Vietnam, on August 13.

The message said that the new reinforcements included 300 men of the first unit of the "White Horse" division which the Seoul puppets are planning to send to South Vietnam this autumn on orders from the U.S. imperialists.

This is an impudent challenge to peace-loving people of the world and a serious violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam by the U.S. and its agents, the message declared in conclusion.

(KCNA)

Statement

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People's Republic of Korea states as follows:

As everyone knows, the Red Cross organizations of Korea and Japan signed in 1959 the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan on the basis of the "freedom of choice of residence and the principles of the Red Cross" and the humanitarian spirit and in accordance with the demand of those Korean nationals in Japan who desire to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The signing of this agreement was entirely justified in view of international law and international usage, and especially in view of the historical position of the Korean nationals in Japan.

Most of the Korean nationals residing in Japan are those who were formerly taken to Japan forcibly by the Japanese militarists or are their sons and daughters. Therefore, the Japanese Government is under unavoidable, legal and moral obligation to ensure the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan to their homeland in accordance with their aspiration and desire.

During the seven years since the conclusion of the repatriation agreement the repatriation work of the Korean nationals in Japan has progressed rather smoothly and more than 86,000 of them have already returned home and they are leading a hopeful, new life in the bosom of their homeland.

Still countless Korean nationals in Japan hope to return home and their number is daily increasing.

It is reasonable that under this condition the repatriation work should be continued in the future.

But the Japanese authorities, which had encroached in every way upon the democratic, national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, have further intensified the manoeuvres for sabotaging the repatriation work since the conclusion of the aggressive "Japan-ROK Treaty" with the South Korean puppet regime.

The Sato Government of Japan prompted by the political design to step up penetration into South Korea, openly set out to wreck the repatriation work of the Korean nationals in Japan, alleging that it "adversely affects the diplomatic relations" between "Japan and the Republic of Korea."

By so doing, the Japanese Government is fawning upon and submitting to the U.S. imperialists and yielding to the pressure of the Pak Jung Hi clique, a pack of puppets isolated from and rejected by the entire Korean people.

This dastardly act of the Japanese Government shows clearly its crafty, double-faced nature.

What is more, the repatriation agreement was concluded between the Red Cross organizations of Korea and Japan and it can never be abrogated at will unilaterally by any side.

Nevertheless, the Sato Government of Japan is manoeuvring to abrogate the repatriation agreement unilaterally, thus gravely undermining and violating the most elementary norms of international agreement and international usage.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sternly denounces such illegal act of the Japanese authorities.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people strongly demand that the Japanese authorities stop at once the machination to sabotage the repatriation work of the Korean nationals in Japan and withdraw their absurd decision.

The repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan must continue till the last applicant leaves Japan and the repatriation agreement be extended unconditionally. The repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their homeland is their sacred right which no one can infringe upon.

Today the broad strata of the Japanese people and public opinion in Japan are fighting vehemently against the unreasonable attempt of the Japanese authorities to block the way of repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan and in demand of the unamended extension of the term of the repatriation agreement. This is entirely just.

If the Japanese authorities persist in their reckless act to sabotage the repatriation work of the Korean nationals in Japan, defying the just demand of the Korean and Japanese people, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising from this.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will in the future, too, fight resolutely for the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan.

Sato Gov't Urged to Drop Its Decision

The unreasonable decision of the Sato Government to abrogate unilaterally the agreement on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan after one-year extension of its validity term touched off vehement indignation among the Korean nationals as well as the Japanese public circles.

According to a dispatch of the Korea News Service from Tokyo, Koreans held in the Kudan public hall in Tokyo on August 23 a rally in protest against the proposed abrogation of the repatriation agreement and in demand of the unconditional extension of its term.

The participants in the rally scathingly protested with the Japanese Government against its unjust decision and expressed their resolve to enlist all Koreans in a struggle for the continued repatriation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious homeland.

Present at the rally were also Communist and Socialist Diet Members and representatives of the Japan-Korea Association, the Council for the Defence of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, the Federation of Women's Organizations of Japan and other political parties and public organizations as well as public figures of Japan. They pledged full support to and solidarity with the Korean nationals in their just struggle.

On the same day the Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan issued a statement.

The Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan-Korea Association also issued respective statements bitterly denouncing the arbitrary action of the Sato Government and expressing their firm determination to wage a resolute struggle to ensure the repatriation work until the last applicant leaves Japan.

The Council for Co-operation with Koreans in Japan in the Repatriation held an emergency meeting on August 24.

It was attended by representatives of the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan-Korea Association, the Japan Peace Committee, the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Japan Women's Democratic Club, the Japan Local Assemblymen's Federation and the Japan-Korea Trade Association and many other public figures.

The meeting adopted a message urging the Sato Government to guarantee the repatriation operation of the Koreans to their homeland on its own responsibility as long as there is an applicant for repatriation. It also adopted an appeal calling upon the Japanese people to join actively a campaign for defending and co-operating in the repatriation operation of the Koreans, which is a lofty humanitarian work.

On the same day, six democratic lawyers' organizations such as the Council for the Defence of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, the Japan Democratic Lawyers' Association, the International Lawyers' Liaison Council, the Youth Lawyers' Association and the Bar Association for the Defence of Constitution issued a joint statement condemning the unlawful decision of the Sato Government.

Children of Korean residents in Japan learn their mother tongue, the history and geography of their homeland. But the Sato Government are plotting to block their way home

Why Do They Block The Way Home?

On August 23 the Sato Government of Japan had the Japan Red Cross notify the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its illegal decision to abrogate the repatriation agreement after extending its term for only one year.

Two days later the D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry issued a statement calling upon the Japanese Government to stop its machinations to sabotage the repatriation work and drop its unjust decision. The statement denounced the Japanese Government for its illegal action of violating the most elementary norms of the acknowledged international agreements and international law.

Earlier, Presidium Member Kim Chon Hae of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, Chairman Kim Wal Ryong of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and Chairman Hwang Won Bo of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea issued their respective statements urging the Japanese Government authorities to extend the term of validity of the repatriation agreement without amendment.

As is universally known, the repatriation of the nationals of a state resident in foreign countries is a basic human right and an established humanitarian principle.

Special mention should be made here that the Korean nationals in Japan are those forcibly taken to Japan by the Japanese militarists and went through all kinds of hardships in the past and are subjected to national humiliation and maltreatment even today. In view of this situation, their return to their homeland is a vital need affecting their destinies.

In the past seven years since the signing of the repatriation agreement more than 86,000 Koreans have returned home and are now enjoying a happy new life in the bosom of the motherland. There are still many other Koreans who hope to return home and the number of applicants for repatriation are increasing day by day.

It is an inescapable obligation for the Japanese Government to ensure the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan in the light of international law and international practice and of their historical status in particular.

The Japanese Government is attempting openly to wreck the repatriation operation under the pretext that it would have evil effects on the Japan-ROK diplomatic relations." This is obviously prompted by the dishonest political motive of stepping up their aggression in South Korea on the strength of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

Now that many foreign residents in Japan have the freedom of visit to their and other countries, there are no reason and ground whatsoever for the Korean nationals alone to be hampered from visiting or returning to their homeland which is so near to Japan.

The repatriation operation must be continued as long as there are Koreans desirous of returning home and their desire be met.

The Japanese Government can never escape the responsibility for this.

Burmese Journalists

(Continued from Page 1)

press, culture and arts in the city. Present at the gathering were Pak Wung Gol, Minister of Culture, other high-ranking officials, and pressmen, cultural figures and artists. Jang Chol, Vice-Minister of Culture, and Tin Tun, head of the Burmese delegation, made speeches on the occasion.

In his speech, the Vice-Minister of Culture expressed sympathy with the home and foreign policies of Burma for the consolidation of her national independence and for self-reliance, and pointed out that the friendly ties between the peoples of Korea and Burma are developing from day to day through the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Head of the delegation Tin Tun said that the purpose of his delegation's visit was to further strengthen the bonds of friendship with Korea. The most important success of the Korean people is the spirit of *Juche* (self-identity) they have established in the sphere of ideology, economy and national defence, he stressed.

Inspection

While in Korea the delegation visited the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, the Wonsan Railway Repair Factory, the Samchong Co-operative Farm in South Pyong-an Province, the Kiyang Tractor Plant, and the Pyongyang Textile Mill.

It also called on Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul, Minister of Culture Pak Wung Gol, and Jong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union and Editor-in-Chief of *Rodong Sinmun*.

Before leaving Korea, Tin Tun invited to a banquet these personalities and many others.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly, amicable atmosphere from beginning to end.

The "Asian Development Bank," in the organization of which the United States and Japan had played the leading part, was formally inaugurated on August 22, after the presentation of the instruments of ratification of the Bank Charter by the stipulated number of member nations.

The appellation of this bank includes the modifier "Asian." This, however, does not mean that the members of the bank are Asian nations.

The first master of the bank is the United States, the second is Japan, the universal agent of the U.S. monopoly capital in Asia; and such imperialist states as Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Canada, etc. take their share in it.

As for the amount of investment, these countries hold a major portion. In particular, U.S. and Japan's investments amount to 40 per cent of the total.

It is stipulated in the Charter that only 20 per cent of the votes shall be distributed among the member nations and the remaining 80 per cent distributed according to the amount of their investments. It is clear, therefore, that the United States and Japan whose investments are bigger than any other partners will have the biggest vote and control over the bank.

It is also stipulated that the bank's credit shall carry a high annual interest at five to six per cent. On top of it, the nation obtaining a loan is not allowed to use it as he pleases. It is stipulated to be used only for the specific objects designated by the bank.

All this shows that the "Asian Development Bank" is full of interests and purposes as means of plunder and domination of Asian countries by U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital.

Let us cite some other data!

U Nyur, Secretary General of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (U.N.) said:

The "Asian Development Bank" puts emphasis rather on loan for the exploitation of natural resources than on the development of industry.

This reveals that the so-called "development" is a smokescreen to invade Southeast Asian regions which abound in natural resources and convert those areas into a raw material supply base for U.S. and Japan's industry.

Meanwhile, Rostow, Chairman of the U.S. State Department Policy Planning Council, in his talk with Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina in April, 1965 made it clear that the aim of the development of Southeast Asian countries through the establishment of the "Asian Development Bank" is closely related to U.S. military policy.

What business is the "Inter-American Development Bank," enlarged to be the prototype of, to be followed by the "Asian Development Bank," engaged in?

It is universally known that the bank, turning a deaf ear to the demands of the Latin-American countries for industrialization funds, issues funds to those projects directly associated with the maintenance of America's political and military control over these countries and appropriates funds to aid the reactionary militarists who have been reduced to principal tools rendering service to the United States in suppressing the struggle of the Latin-American peoples for national liberation and democratization of their countries.

As far as the "Asian Development Bank" is concerned, the State Department even stresses openly that the American "aid" through this bank is directly connected with its military policy in Southeast Asia.

It is as clear as day what role the bank is to play.

Here, we can not overlook the fact that the Japanese militarists are attempting to use the "Asian Development Bank" as an instrument of their overseas expansion, dancing to America's tune.

Having been defeated by the Philippines in the battle for the seat of the bank, Japan is now desperately seeking to win the seat of the bank's president.

The ruling circles of Japan are repeating the time-worn slogans of "Asians' self-reliance," "development" and "co-operation" to cover up their aggressive intention and take the lion's share.

Tojo, too, who occupied the Southeast Asian regions during the Second World War, put up the signs of "development," "co-operation," "co-existence and co-prosperity" with the Asians with a view to justifying the overseas aggression by the Japanese militarists.

At that time they first carried out military occupation before going in for economic plunder; at the present time the Japanese militarists are resorting to the cunning neo-colonialist methods of first effecting, under the signs of "development" and "assistance," economic penetration which will be followed by political domination and military occupation.

The "Asian Development Bank" was founded at a time when the American imperialists were extending their military and political aggression in the whole of Asia with the main stress on their aggression war in Vietnam, which provoked a greater opposition and denunciation among the Asian people.

The Wall Street bosses are trying to buy over and entice the Asian people, displaying some poisonous dollars as a bait. The Japanese militarists are actively joining in this trickery.

This is an intolerable mockery of the Asian peoples.

The brazen-faced aggression of the U.S.-Japanese imperialists can never be successful.

Kim Hyon Su

Our Impressions of Korea

By the Burmese Journalists' Delegation

Our visit is a short one, covering barely a fortnight. We visited, besides Pyongyang, only two principal cities, Kaesong and Wonsan. We had an opportunity of visiting a few factories, a co-operative farm, the Children's and Students' Palace, and Premier Kim Il Sung's childhood home.

However short our visit may be, our impressions are generally vivid and deep. It must be admitted that we had some preconceived ideas which we had wished to check up. We may say sincerely and truthfully that we are fully satisfied on what we have set out to seek. Such preconceived ideas as were rather hazy or even negative have been rectified, and the true situation as we found it has taught us to maintain a positive attitude towards them. In a word, we have found that most of the developments in this country have far exceeded our expectation and that the words of its detractors are far from the truth.

A small nation of some 12 million people has achieved successes in a wide range of activities in nation-building that is simply remarkable. A much-battered country out of the throes of a war of aggression for not more than a couple of decades, Korea has proved worthy of being called a fast-developing state, if not a fully developed one.

The entire country, seething with activity of an industrious people in the building of a socialist state, with farms and factories fairly well juxtaposed (an indication of a narrowing margin between rural and urban life), and forging ahead with the spirit of self-reliance and national identity (*Juche*) under the wise and correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and the Worker's Party, affords us many an object lesson in nation-building.

Our nation, under the leadership of General Ne Win and the Burma Socialist Programme Party, has been undertaking the revolutionary task of building a socialist state in the Burmese way, and we are therefore in a position to appreciate the good work being done by Korea in order to achieve an independent national economy and to attain other attributes of a socialist state.

Deep also is our appreciation of the Korean cultural programme and its development. It is highly gratifying to note that workers of the press and cultural divisions, the artistes of various categories, are being given an important role in the socialist construction of the state. We subscribe to the belief that culture is a tool of the Revolution.

We were also deeply moved by the courtesy shown by the younger generation, students and mere children, to ourselves and presumably to other foreign visitors. Simple curtsying on the roadside by the school children would be taken lightly by some, but we construe it to signify that the Koreans of tomorrow are being trained in international understanding in order that they may play their rightful role in working for world peace and co-operation.

In conclusion, we wish to take this opportunity of bidding the Korean people a heartfelt goodbye, and of expressing our thanks to them for the warm and solicitous care and attention accorded to us during our short stay in this friendly, hospitable country.

Burmese journalists delegation visiting the Hwanghae Iron Works

"Asian Development Bank": The Sign Is to Hoodwink People

Fruits of Synthetic Industry

ON the first floor of the Pyongyang Department Store are different counters selling quantities of attractive daily necessaries. A variety of commodities in different colours — big bags and trunks, baskets, sounding toy puppies, sandals for grown-ups and handsome shoes for children — please the eyes of the customers. Most of these goods are made of vinyl chloride and other synthetic resins.

Put on sale on other floors of this department store are a variety of household goods, textile fabrics, ready-made clothes and other products which are made of synthetic resins and fibres.

In a word, synthetic materials are widely used as raw materials in Korea's light industry.

These raw materials are from our sound organic synthetic industry which came into being in the postwar period.

The chemical industry we took over from the Japanese imperialists at the time of the country's liberation was a deformed, inorganic one producing only fertilizers and carbide. This insignificant industry, too, suffered heavy damage during the three-year war against the American aggressors.

But, even when the war was at its height, our Government, foreseeing the postwar reconstruction of chemical industry, put forth a clear-cut line of overcoming its colonial lop-sidedness just as in other branches of the national economy. It was aimed at creating an organic chemical industry with raw materials available at home, while restoring and expanding the inorganic chemical industry to turn out fertilizers and other products to be urgently needed after the war.

Therefore, already during the war, our scientists started research work for the establishment of an organic synthetic industry using as its raw materials limestone and anthracite abundant in our country.

As the production structure in different branches of the national economy, light industry in particular, expanded steadily and their output rose considerably, efforts were made to make good the shortage of natural raw materials by dint of organic synthetic industry.

In 1960 a modern polyvinyl chloride factory was built as a first step for the solution of the problem of synthetic resins. Later, production of synthetic resins also started at other chemical plants.

In particular, with the industrialization of the production of synthetic fibres by the use of limestone, a large vinalon factory came into existence in 1961. This factory, as a centre for the future development of the organic synthetic-fibre industry, opened up the possibility of creating many related production branches.

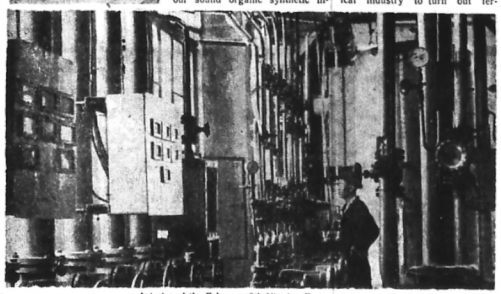
Thus, the basic branches of our organic chemical industry were established, and were enlarged gradually. Machinery and equipment for them were supplied by our machine-building industry.

As a result, in our chemical industry the deformed production structure was completely done away with, and the chemical industry has become versatile.

Korea's organic synthetic chemical industry, as one sees at the Pyongyang Department Store, supplies enough raw materials to the daily necessaries and textile industries.

It helps heavy industry and other branches of the national economy to substitute plastic goods for metal, lumber, rubber, leather, natural fibre and glass.

Son Ryong Sik



Interior of the February 8th Vinalon Factory

Holiday-makers enjoying lotus flowers

At a Holiday Home

"Excuse me, but do you know well about Wusanjang?" I was asked by a fellow-traveller sitting just opposite to me in a passenger car bound for Nampo. I knew later that he was an engineer from the Musan Mine in the northern tip of Korea and was en route to Wusanjang for his vacation.

"I have never been there before. By the way, why did you choose the Wusanjang Holiday Home situated far from your place?" I queried,

Another Place Each Year

He replied: "I am always inclined, like others, to visit another holiday home each year. Last year I had been to the Hoemun Holiday Home, a seaside resort, and the year before last to the Ju-ul Holiday Home, noted for its hot spring, in the northern region. This time I felt the urge to come south for my vacation. They say Wusanjang is a good place to rest, so I started on this journey, though it's a long way. I'm anxious to know what it is like."

"Why, don't you know about Wusanjang yet! But probably it is because it was not known until a few years ago," an old man beside me put in, and added: "I don't mean I am going to boast that it's just where I was born, yet it's a recreation centre as good as any others in our country, I assure you. It's a nice place for vacation." This happened on my way to Nampo on an official business several months ago.

Nowadays, people like to visit not only Mts. Kumgang and Myohyang and the Ju-ul Hot Spring well known throughout the country, but also little-known holiday homes in remote localities. It is because the hundreds of our holiday homes have distinctive features of their own.

In Pine Woods, by Lotus Ponds

Lately I had an opportunity to visit the Wusanjang Holiday Home. It nestled in a thick forest 12 km. northwest of the port city of Nampo and 68 km. southwest of Pyongyang. There are two lakes and three ponds with blooming lotus flowers. Centring around them stand 13 villas and a club house.

Beside the Byokrang Lake, a boating place, soars high the Pungwol Pavilion in the shape of a flying wild goose. Below it lies the Bangwon Bridge looking like a rainbow, on which, it is said, fairies descend, fascinated by its picturesque scenery.

Not far off are a hot spring and a mineral spring with a high efficacy.

According to manager of this holiday home Jo Yong Gwang, it accommodates more than 400 holiday-makers at each term. This means that it is one of the medium-scale holiday homes in our country.

The term of vacation ranges from 12 to 20-30 days as in other holiday homes.

The Wusanjang Holiday Home is open all the year round. It takes in factory and office workers in spring, summer and autumn and co-operative farmers in winter. It has special facilities for mothers, too.

One for Each at Least

I also called at the club house bustling with vacationers. In its front yard men and women vacationers were agog, enjoying themselves with archery, sharp shooting, high jump and vaulting-horse. In the amusement rooms and at the lobbies, some were absorbed in playing chess, billiards, or the diamond game. In the backyard tennis and volleyball matches and an iron-ring throwing were in full swing.

I found that there were enough amusement and sports goods available for each vacationer to play with one of them at least.

I noticed a group of young men and women ascending a nearby mountain along a valley. They were going to gain the summit of Gukaa-bong, the highest peak around the recreation centre. On its mid-slope towers the Borim-sa Temple five centuries old and on its top gushes out a clear spring and stands a nice arbour, where one can command a fine view of the surrounding scenery.

They enjoy fishing, too

Diverse Professions, Different Ages

I called to mind what the old man, a native here, I had met in the train the other day told me. Indeed, he was quite right. To be sure, until a few years ago, the holiday home had been a favourite only with those from Pyongyang, Nampo and their neighbouring districts. But today it is visited by quite a number of people from various other parts of the country.

Among the holiday-makers I met were Kim Jung Su who is teaching at an industrial college in Kanggye, a city in the northwestern region of Korea, and a miner from the Holdong Mine in the central part.

In other words, people of diverse professions and different ages — workers, teachers, doctors, scientists, and others — are spending pleasant days here.

The Wusanjang Holiday Home is staffed with over 80 persons who always direct deep care to the holiday-maker. This means that one staff member serves five vacationers.

"This holiday home is a very good one. Of course, here we have nice meals and take rest at ease every day. All kinds of sports and amusement facilities are available for us to enjoy ourselves according to our tastes and wishes. I feel as if fresh vigour would well up within me for harder work, when I go back to my job."

This is what An Ung Ho, a worker from the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, told me frankly.

Ri Gye Wol

A moment in the holiday home—they are boasting of their towns or villages

Photo by Jong Song Bok

AMATEUR FINE ART EXHIBITION

A national exhibition of amateur fine art works is now open at the Korean Art Museum in Pyongyang. Put on show are more than 200 excellent works by workers, co-op farmers, office employees, students, and servicemen. They include Korean paintings, oil paintings, graphics, sculptures, handicraft works, and works of industrial art. With a deep insight into the living realities and the noble thoughts and feelings of the people, the painters depict them on their canvases.

The works cover a wide range of themes with rich contents and a high artistic flavour.

In this connection highlights are the Korean painting "Morning" by Kim Song Hye, a worker of the Bon-gung Chemical Factory in South Hamgyong Province and the oil painting "First Steel Teeming" by Pak Mun Hyop, a smelter of the Kangson Steel Works in South Pyong-an Province. They reflect vividly aspects of the workers' labour and life full of emotional feelings and vigour. They also demonstrate a high technical level.

Notably excellent is the oil painting "Last Cable" by Choi Jae Ik, a student of the Yonan Agricultural School, South Hwanghae Province. This is based on a story about our artillerymen of a coast battery during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors. It depicts the indomitable fighting spirit displayed by our artillerymen to defend with their life's blood the sea of the motherland, not yielding even an inch of our soil to the American pirates.

All the works on display clearly indicate that many talented painters are emerging from among the masses.

"Morning" by Kim Song Hye

"Last Cable" by Choi Jae Ik

Vocal Music at Festival

In August this year, the annual music and dance festival was held in Pyongyang.

During the festival professional song and dance troupes from nine provinces put on the stage more than 120 music pieces and 10 operettas.

POPULAR SONGS

One of the characteristic features was that in the vocal music section popular songs made up a considerable proportion. They were presented in various manners and genres — solos, duets, trios, choruses, etc.

Generally, these songs were sung either in the tune of folk songs or in a way very similar to it.

The themes of popular songs were very diverse. Some of them were based on revolutionary traditions, others on socialist construction and still others on episodes of the people's happy life of our time. These songs were characterised by rich melody, accented rhythms and optimistic and lyrical moods with much humour.

REVOLUTIONARY ENTHUSIASM

Songs full of revolutionary enthusiasm and the revolutionary pathetic also held a great portion of the music pieces during the festival. Most of these songs were based on the theme of the resistance struggle of the South Korean people.

These songs were sung by singers marked by the manner of the classical vocal arts.

A CAPPELLA

The festival has shown that a cappella, which has opened up a new avenue for chorus, is developing to the full on the basis of our music traditions.

During the festival, 12 unaccompanied choruses were performed and among them particularly well received were those with a strong local colour.

LEGACY OF FOLK SONGS

With the festival as an occasion every troupe put on the stage many folk songs newly unearthed and perfected by its creative staff.

These folk songs, maintaining the distinctive features of the original, have been further perfected with the new words written and the accompaniment performed.

GROWTH

The festival has shown that the song and dance troupes have been replenished with newcomers and the level of their vocal and instrumental performance has reached a new high.

Kim Jung Il

Folk-dance

The Animal Chasers' Dance

Since olden times the Korean people like singing and dancing. Everywhere one can find many folk dances of peculiar style closely related to the natural features and native customs there.

"The Animal Chasers' Dance" put on the stage by the North Hamgyong Provincial Song and Dance Troupe during this year's folk dance festival held in August is a dance very popular among the people of the Yong-an district, North Hamgyong Province, a northern area of our country, since 500 years ago.

Hunting of wild beasts has been a popular game among the inhabitants of this area where rises Mt. Kwanmo-bong 2,541 metres above sea level.

Hunters of the village go out hunting from early winter after the harvest and each time they start for or return from hunting, the villagers hold a grand banquet.

One of the characteristic features of this folk dance depicting the course of hunting is every delicate movement of the dancers — a movement for chasing wild beasts which they conduct moving their wrists very often, a movement for pushing their way through the thick forest or for going over steep mountains, and a nimble foot movement, etc.

Hunters start in search of tigers and at last they catch sight of a tiger. Some shrewd hunters shoot arrows in an attempt to scare and drive it into confusion. The hunting, however, does not progress as they wish. The tiger runs away. Again, they pursue after the tiger and finally shoot it dead. For a while they dance touching the neck of the dead tiger with their hands and smoothing down its long tail. When their dancing is in full swing, they find another tiger. Triumphant hunters give hot chase to it and shoot an arrow at it.

This folk dance showing the bravery and noble collective spirit of the hunters is filled with cheery optimism, subtle emotion and ecstasy.

Pak Sung Man

Another "Strategic Talk" in Washington

According to news dispatches from Washington, on August 22 the U.S. Department of State summoned their South Korean puppets to Washington and had a so-called ROK-U.S. strategic talk concerning the United Nations.

This was the second of such talks since this year.

The first was held on June 9, where the United States assessed the results of the deliberations and voting on the "Korean question" at the 20th U.N. General Assembly, discussed measures for the future and indicated the course for its South Korean vassals to follow in their activity.

To carry out their masters' instructions, the Seoul puppets held the first session of the "Advisory Council for U.N. Measures" and decided to take "extraordinary diplomatic steps."

But, the subsequent trend of world public opinion on the handling of the Korean question at the U.N. has gone farther against the expectations of Washington and its lackeys in Seoul.

This was why the U.S. State Department called again their Seoul servitors to Washington, reported South Korean news agencies.

This time, the United States instructed them how to handle the "Korean question" at the forthcoming 21st session of the U.N. General Assembly. According to what they revealed after the talk, America's programme is to invite only the "delegate" of South Korea to the debate on the "Korean question" at the 21st session and pass a resolution on the "unification of Korea" under U.N. supervision, just as it did in the previous years.

The United States was reported to have admitted at the regent Washington talk that the annual presentation of the "Korean question" before the U.N. and the adoption of an illegal resolution "have lost popularity" and "caused the same trouble each time," and thus have taken measures to cope with this situation.

Besides, a series of "measures" were also discussed allegedly to prop up the "UNCURR" that has begun cracking and to intensify a drive to obtain a larger poll for the U.S. proposal on the "Korean question" at the U.N.

On this basis, the Seoul stooges sat for the second session of the "Advisory Council" on August 25, and are going to convene the third one as soon as their "ambassador" to the U.N. gets back, it is said.

No matter what "clever diplomatic tactics" the masters and their servants may contrive, they will in no way be able to turn the rising tide of the unbiased world opinion that the Korean issue should not be discussed at the United Nations and the question of Korea's unification must be left to the Korean people themselves.

Developments over the past 20 years have patently shown that the "discussion" of the Korean question at the U.N. is nothing but a farce designed to hamper Korea's peaceful unification and to justify the U.S. military occupation of South Korea. This buffoonery has already fallen flat, and is no longer capable of deceiving anyone. It is precisely for this reason that the United States and its Seoul minions keep raising a hue and cry.

Ri Hyon Ik

LARGE BUILD-UP OF PUPPET AIR FORCE PLANNED

The United States is bent on reinforcing the air force of South Korea on a large scale, according to reports from Seoul.

It is planning to increase the strength of the air force by thousands of men and form a new air group in the near future, make the present air-borne wing into a division within September and complete five radar bases.

Revealing this plan at a press conference held on August 23 the newly-appointed chief of the general staff of the South Korean puppet air force declared that F-5-A fighter-bombers and large helicopters would be introduced.

He also said that his air force "is ready for action around the clock," and that it maintained "a vigilant watch over the mainland of China from Manchuria, Peking and Shanghai down to the South China Sea."

Sagging Morale in South Korean Army

South Korean puppet defence minister on August 19 lamented that "military discipline has slackened to the lowest degree" in the "ROK Army" and issued an "urgent order" on making "redoubled efforts to shore it up," according to reports from Seoul.

This raised a corner of the curtain to reveal the confusion in the puppet army and mounting sentiments among the soldiers against the shameful army life.

The U.S.-dictated dispatch of troops to South Vietnam and war racket, and the brutal cudgel discipline arouse ever-growing discontent among them.

"Why must we die in a foreign land?" "We'd better desert the barracks, if we are ordered to Vietnam"—say the soldiers who are in constant suspense as to the ever-menacing "expeditionary order." Some of them resist it by suicide,

DESERTERS

The number of deserters is sharply rising. Its annual average picked up from 8,000 between 1951 and 1964 to 10,800 in 1965, the year after the troop dispatch began. This year, a gain of 50 per cent at least over last year is expected, say reports from Seoul.

CONSCRIPTION EVADERS

No less staggering is the number of conscription evaders. Upon receiving call-up papers, many youths conceal their trails or disguise themselves as illiterates, according to South Korean press reports.

The number of those complying with the call-up dropped 14 per cent in 1965 as against the previous year, and it again slipped down 9.1 per cent in the first half of this year compared with the same period last year. In the first three months of the year, over 40,000 draftees evaded physical check-up.

CRAFTY EFFORTS

Soldiers often disobey their superiors. Hence their crafty efforts to appease the soldiers and turn their attention elsewhere. Recently they took a measure for intensifying "political education" in the army.

They have set up in the ground force headquarters the "institute for improving human relations" to study the "mentality" and "thought" of the soldiers. They say this institute is designed to "improve human relations among the officers and men and make them trust each other and unite and cooperate with each other, so they can lead a joyous barrack life and render better service."

But, no matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique may try to suppress the anti-war and anti-army sentiments among the soldiers, it will be of no avail unless they stop committing treacherous crimes.

WE ARE ON THE COMMON FRONT

LE TY VINH Vietnamese correspondent

Korea — this name was very familiar and dear to me when our country was waging a stubborn struggle against the hopeless attack of the French colonialists. In those days I was at a guerrilla base on a vast plain temporarily occupied by the enemy. I heard every day with great interest the news about the fighting Korea and read with great interest the wonderful stories about the courageous battles fought by the heroic Korean fighters.

Fighting People

At that time I also knew that the enemy planes were barbarously bombing and strafing Pyongyang, the capital. However, the vitality and the fighting strength of this capital were still more consolidated. The workers did not suspend their work, but they produced textiles, published newspapers and books and made other things in order to send them to the front. And the actors staged plays, sang and danced amidst roars of hard bombing.

In those days we Vietnamese loudly sang the Song of Marshal Kim Il Sung under the very nose of the guard posts of the French colonialists.

True Friend

There is a proverb: "A friend in need is a friend indeed." The fraternal Korean people who have suffered so much from American imperialism, are deeply sympathizing with the Vietnamese people, have rendered and are rendering whole-hearted support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle.

Premier's Message

As soon as I set my foot in Pyongyang, I was greatly excited to hear the solemn words from the message of Premier Kim Il Sung addressed to President Ho Chi Minh on July 18.

The Premier declared:

"The Government and the entire people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are fully ready to give the Vietnamese people more active support in all possible ways including the dispatch of volunteers till the Vietnamese expel the American aggressors from their land and win final victory."

This shows the firm determination of the fraternal Korean people to render ever more support and assistance to the Vietnamese people and greatly inspires our people in their struggle, and at the same time, it is a stern warning to the aggressors.

Nation-wide Support

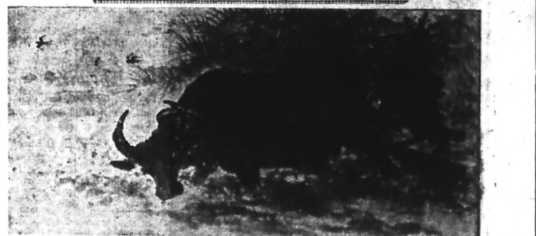
I have had an opportunity to take part in a grand mass rally of the Pyongyang citizens in support of the struggle of the Vietnamese people. I have received many a letter from Korean teachers and pupils. Reading these letters I can see that the Korean people are fully prepared to fulfil their determination and are now waiting for the call of the Party and Government to start for Vietnam to fight with arms in their hands shoulder to shoulder with us Vietnamese people. I know that every day the Korean newspapers give much space to the news on Vietnam. I don't know the Korean language. Yet, when I hear such words as "Vietnam" and "South Vietnam" over the Korean radio, they sound to me very intimate and lovely.

From Childhood

I shall never forget my visit to a kindergarten of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Co-op Farm and the accidental encounter with some pupils on the bank of the Daedong River. Here in Korea, even five or six-year-old children know well that Ho Chi Minh is the leader of the Vietnamese people and that the Vietnamese people are fighting against the American imperialists. Thus, they are educated from childhood in the spirit of friendship and solidarity with Vietnam.

Nguyen Van Troi in Korea

Nor can I ever forget my encounter with the peasants of the workteam named after Nguyen Van Troi in the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Co-op Farm, with the workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works, of the Pyongyang Textile Mill and of the Kiyang Tractor Plant. The above-mentioned co-op farmers registered Nguyen Van Troi, the beloved son of the South Vietnamese people, as an honorary member of their workteam and every day they do his share to give more products to the state as a token of aid to Vietnam. These fine deeds of theirs serve as a brilliant example of the spirit of proletarian internationalism. (To be continued)



Korean painting "Ploughing rice field in Vietnam" by Jong Jong Yo

JAPAN'S WAR INDUSTRY

"Japan's war industry is making preparations for meeting the demands for the arms which the third defence build-up plan will call for," said a Kyodo report recently.

According to Japanese publications, the chief aims of the "third defence build-up plan" being put into effect from the current year are to modernize the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan and to develop the domestic production of arms.

ALL TYPES OF WEAPONS

Some companies, according to the June 10 issue of the Asahi Shimbun, are switching from the production of machinery to that of arms so that they may meet the demands of the Japanese armed forces for arms, and all types of weapons from rifles to guided missiles are on the list of products to be turned out by the munitions industry of Japan.

Japan's war expenditure increased from 140 billion yen in 1956 to 200 billion yen in 1962, the year shortly after the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, to 300 billion yen in 1965 and to 340.6 billion yen (946 million dollars) in 1966.

This shows that on the instructions of the American imperialists the Japanese militarists have been making preparations for the role

FREE FISHING— URGENT NEED

CHOI WON JUN,
Hero of Labour, at Sinpo Fishery

One day in June we spotted after many difficulties shoals of dolphin going south when we were on the sea off Jangjoin.

The sea off Jangjin in the central coastal area of the Korean peninsula is some ten miles away from the Military Demarcation Line which divides Korea into two parts.

The moment we located the shoals of dolphin, we started pursuing them. Five miles... seven miles... eight miles... we drew nearer and nearer the shoal. But when we were about to cast nets, we found we were too late. The Military Demarcation Line blocked our way, beyond which the U.S. occupationists are against free fishing by the Korean fishermen both in the North and the South in their own waters. We were compelled to turn our boats northward. This was not my first experience and was not limited to me alone.

Korea is surrounded by seas on three sides. Accordingly, fishing industry occupies a very important place in our national economy. Particularly, the East Sea not only is rich in marine resources but also has many good fishing grounds where warm and cold currents meet.

Sea-gulls have the freedom of flying over our waters. But the Military Demarcation Line, the invisible barriers, keeps the fishermen of North and South Korea from conducting free fishing operation in their own waters.

In spring and summer shoals of anchovy, pacific sandlance, mackerel and true sardine come from south to north with the warm current. In autumn and winter sandfish and myongtae (pollack) go from north to south with the cold current. The East Sea is also alive with dolphin and whale.

Since olden times the fishermen of this land had conducted fishing operations freely over their own seas. In the past I, too, sailed a small boat to catch mackerel and anchovy in the sea off the Ulbyung-do Island in the south in spring and summer, and myongtae in the sea off Sinpo in the north in winter.

But today this is impossible as a result of the country's division.

The sad story does not end here.

It is common knowledge that any wrecked ship, irrespective of its nationality, has the right to visit nearby ports at any time.

North Koreans rescued more than once the crew of fishing boats from South Korea in distress on the East and West Seas. This was prompted by compatriotic love.

But the story is quite different in South Korea. The Seoul regime kidnaps fishermen engaged in fishing operations on the seas north of the Military Demarcation Line and puts in jail and tortures the fishermen who have been saved from natural calamities by the Government of our Republic and sent back to the South.

This makes our blood boil with indignation!

We demand the American forces, the chief culprit who imposes misfortunes and sufferings upon the Korean people, withdraw from South Korea at once, and call urgently for the unification of the country.

Delegation of Japanese International Trade Promotion Association Arrives

A delegation of the Federation of Local Assembly Members of the International Trade Promotion Association of Japan led by Ryotaro Onuma, member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and member of the Federation, arrived in Pyongyang by air at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

D.P.R.K. Admission into W.P.S.A.

The 13th World Poultry Congress was held in Kiev, the U.S.S.R., from August 15 to 20.

It was attended by more than 2,500 delegates from over 40 countries.

The delegation of the D.P.R.K. to the Congress was led by Jo Hung Yong, chief of the technical affairs department of the General Bureau of State Poultry under the Cabinet.

During the Congress, the World's Poultry Science Association held its council meeting, at which our country formally admitted into the W.P.S.A. this time was elected a member of the council.

KOREAN Stamps

PINE-NUT CONE

One of a set stamps on Korea's wild fruits, this pine-nut cone stamp was issued on June 24, 1960.

The pine-nut is very useful in our every life.

Its tree grows well, big and straight. Pine-nut leaves are green all the year round.

The pine-nut cone has a length of some 15 cm. and a diameter of 6-7 cm. It contains many edible seeds, each one about 2 cm. in length.

For its high nuritive value and deliciousness, the pine-nut seed has been one of the special foodstuffs of the Korean people from olden times.

It is widely used not only for such traditional Korean dishes as *sinson-ro* and *sujong-gwa* but also for a health promoter.

According to her official statistics, Japan produced arms to the value of 84,500 million yen in 1962 or four times as much as in 1953.

The munitions production by the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries has also grown 20 times in the recent ten years.

MITSUI, MITSUBISHI ET.

Japan's leading heavy and chemical industry companies such as the Nihon Oil and Fat, the Mitsubishi Chemical Synthesis and the Nihon Celluloid are now engaged in the production of fire-arms and rockets, while the Nihon Steel and the Komatsu Manufactory make quick-firing, high-angle and other guns.

The Asahi Machinery in Aichi prefecture which produced 90,000 rounds of bullets for the "Self-Defence Forces" during the "second defence build-up plan" period, is expecting to make a contract for the supply of 150 million rounds during the "third plan" period.

It is clear that the Japanese militarists want to use all these war supplies for suppressing the Asian people who have risen up for freedom and independence of their own countries.

More than 100 enterprises including the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and the Kawasaki Aircraft take part in the manufacture of 200 F-104 jet fighters on the order of the Japanese "Self-Defence Agency."

Recently Japanese monopoly capitalists have begun to show unusual enthusiasm for the production of missiles and other latest weapons which bring them more profits.

The Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Sumitomo interests have formed their own groups for the production of guided missiles with the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Nihon Steel and Prince Motor as their backbones respectively, and they have started the home production of guided missiles.

U.S. BACKING

American imperialism, for its part, plans to supply Japanese-made guided missiles to its guided missile bases in Japan and Okinawa and the rest of Asia.

The Japanese militarists, in an attempt to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," are now making full preparations for reinvading Asian countries, with U.S. backing.

In particular, the escalation of the American war of aggression in Vietnam gives a great impetus to Japan's war industry.

In the first half of 1965 the Toyoda Company earned profits more than ten times as much as in the whole of 1964 by filling U.S. orders for arms.

In America's 1966 fiscal year the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries received orders for the repair of U.S. aircraft to the amount of 3,300,000 dollars, or 33 per cent greater than in the previous fiscal year.

The Howa industrial company engaged in the production of rifles and machine guns, is trying to have a share in remaking 7.62 mm ammunition now in use by the American servicemen in South Vietnam into 5.59 mm ones for the jungle warfare.

The Japanese war industrialists supply South Vietnam with almost the whole amount of napalms used by the American troops there and great quantities of shells, bullets, military vehicles, means of communications and other war materials and regard the Vietnam war as the "second Kamikaze (devine wind)" business bonanza.

But, the Asian people and the progressive mankind of the whole world who are well aware of the true colours of the Japanese militarists revived under U.S. patronage, will never tolerate the reinvasion by the Japanese militarists.

Hong Rae Hui

KOREA CEREALS IMP. & EXP. CORP.

Cable address: "Ryanggok Pyongyang"

A cereals export & import corporation was newly set up in Pyongyang of late.

The main business of this corporation is to develop trade transaction with the cereals trading corporations in various countries and promote each other's convenience.

Business Lines;

★ Paddy, millet, wheat, maize, soyabeans, red beans, other grains and its seeds, cleaned rice, cargo rice, millet seed, maize-starch, wheat-flour, other grain's flour and its products.

Head Office: Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Whole Nation Take up Sports

—An Interview with Vice-Chairman Soh Won Jun of the D.P.R.K. Physical Culture Guidance Committee—

The working people and youth in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea start their daily routine in schools, enterprises and offices with morning exercises and running and conclude it with field-and-track events, football, basketball, volleyball, table-tennis or various other sports activities.

Some time ago Pak Hae Chon, a reporter of this paper, had an interview with Vice-Chairman Soh Won Jun of the D.P.R.K. Physical Culture Guidance Committee. Here is what he said with regard to the present situation of physical culture and sports in our country which are developing on a mass scale.

Essential Part of Life

Q: What measures have been taken to popularize physical culture and sports among the masses of the people?

A: Physical culture and sports in our country today are an essential part of the mass cultural activities and the whole nation direct concern to their development.

Physical culture and sports are regarded as a powerful medium of developing the bodies of the working people and youngsters harmoniously and training them into builders of socialism and communism with strong will and courage.

At present physical culture and sports are in full bloom on a mass basis since they have become the possession of the people themselves and an indispensable part of their life.

The Government has pursued a policy of developing physical culture and sports on a mass basis in a short time. For this purpose, a nation-wide movement has been unfolded for developing sports in a planned and organized manner since the country's liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

Many physical training facilities including modern stadiums, gymnasiums and training halls have been built. And they are provided with all necessary sporting goods. A sports science institute, a sports medicine institute and a physical culture publishing-house have also been set up.

The Government has also paid deep attention to the training of our own sports instructors and trainers.

There is a physical culture college in the capital. Each province has its own sports training centre and normal colleges and teachers' training colleges have their own physical culture and sports departments which turn out many sports experts every year.

Government organs, enterprises, schools, farming and fishing villages also have their own amateur sports organizations where the working people conduct various sports activities according to their trade, constitution, taste and inclination and to natural-climatic conditions of localities. They make it a rule to conduct sports for more than one hour a day.

The principal aim of the mass sports activities is to pass the physical strength test. More and more people pass this test. Eleven times more people passed the test in 1964 than in 1955. This is a clear proof of the steady growth in the standards of our people's physical strength.

Now the mass callisthenics display is gaining in popularity, which is highly ideological and artistic, and reflects comprehensively the achievements of our physical culture and sports. Recent years have witnessed fine results in its dissemination and in the improvement of its quality.

Mass games including "The Era of the Workers' Party" (1961) involving more than 27,000 people and "Chollima (winged horse) Korea" (1963) performed by more than 35,000 people are grand epics of the magnificent realities of North Korea today.

Athletes of World Level

Q: What measures are being taken to improve the sports skills?

A: The February 8 Sports Club under the People's Army, the Amrokgang Sports Club under the Ministry of Public Security, the Locomotive Sports Club under the Ministry of Railways, the Workers' Sports Club under the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Pyongyang Sports Club and the Moranbong Sports Club and other clubs turn out many excellent sportsmen. It is a welcome trend that more and more fine athletes are coming from among the working people and youngsters.

Woman runner Sin Gum Dan, the world-record holder in the women's 400 m. and 800 m. races, was a turner of the Huichon Machine-tool Plant. Weight-lifter Ri Hung Chon who set up a new world record in bantam-weight class was a peasant. World-famous speed-skaters Kim Song Sun and Han Pil Hwa were school girls.

This is the fruition of our Government's policy—a policy of developing physical culture and sports on a mass basis.

Especially, the key to our success in sports is the building up of techniques, tactics and the training system conforming to the constitutional and temperamental characteristics of our athletes. And this has been done by overcoming dogmatism and formalism in the field of physical culture and sports.

As a result, our sportsmen are occupying an honourable position in the international sports arena today.

Every one knows our successes in the world football matches.

Besides, here are some renders.

Our men table-tennis players were placed third in the 28th world table-tennis championships. They ranked second in the world invitational table-tennis tournament held in Peking last year, beating the Japanese team. Speed-skater Kim Song Sun was placed second in total points at the world women's speed skating championships.

New Records

Q: How many athletes have broken world and national records in recent years and been named Merited Athletes and Masters of Sports?

A: In the recent five years our athletes broke the world records 37 times, national records 1,639 times and the records of the Masters of Sports 1,018 times. The number of the new national records was four times as many in 1964 as in 1960. In 1965 Merited Athletes grew four times as against 1961 and the Masters of Sports 13 times compared with 1956.

Training Centre of Champions

Q: How are reserve players trained?

A: Our schools at all levels embracing a quarter of the population are the training centre both for bringing up our rising generation into fine workers developed intellectually, morally and physically and for producting reserve players.

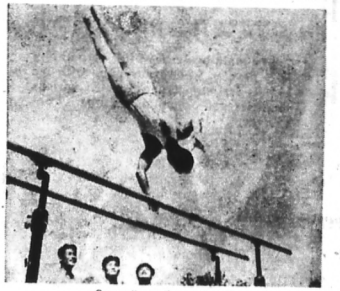
Cities, counties (or districts) have their own sports clubs comprising more than 30,000 youngsters where they acquire sports techniques systematically and conduct sports activities. They include track-and-field events, gymnastics, football, volleyball, basketball, table-tennis, etc.

Seven aquatic sports clubs, and shooting, communications, motor and aviation clubs and amateur groups in provinces and at major industrial districts embrace tens of thousands of youths.

The volleyball match is about to start

Last spurt: Who will be the winner?

Boat drill by members of an aquatic sports club



Gymnastics on the parallel bar

Sports Briefs

Third Korea-Vietnam Football Match

A friendship match between our February 8th team and the visiting Vietnamese combined youth team took place at the Moranbong Stadium on August 28.

The footballers of the two countries showed fine skills in the match. The match ended 3:1 in favour of the home team. On the 24th the Vietnamese team defeated the Korean Locomotive team 2:1.

Table-Tennis News from Peking

The Peking International Table Tennis Invitation Tournament for 1966 opened at the Workers' Gymnasium in the Chinese capital on August 27.

It is contested by 98 men and women players from 12 countries such as Korea, China, Japan, Cambodia, and Ceylon.

Following the opening ceremony, our men's team took on the Syrian team and won the game 5 to 0.

On the 28th, in the team events, our men's team edged out the Yemeni team 5 to 0 and our women's team downed the Nepalese team 3 to 0.

On the night of August 28, our men and women players competed with their Vietnamese opponents at the Peking International Table-Tennis Invitation Tournament for 1966.

In these encounters, our men's team took the set 5:1 and our women's team 3:2.

In the two-day matches, our boys trounced Syrian, Yemeni and Vietnamese teams and thus won first place in the second group. Our girls were placed first in the third group by defeating the Nepalese and Vietnamese teams.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES, Published every Thursday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price 10 *jon* No. 13014